The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 27

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23aprly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.

All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'69:1y WM. DIPERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
61julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, M'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

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$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

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AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

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BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

THE Prairie farmer says a Kentucky woman feels more pride in having the first green peas than the first spring bonnet.

MISS ANTHONY and her Woman's Suffrage Convention have repudiated the Woman's Suffrage Amendment, because it proposes to establish an "aristocracy of race." Stupid Congress! Why did it not so frame the amendment as to establish, instead of an aristocracy of *race*, an aristocracy of *lace?* That would have arrayed the strong-minded unanimously in its favor.

A PRIVATE letter from an eminent Englishman, standing high in the estimation of his government, has been received at Montreal, in which the writer states that Mr. Gladstone and John Bright are strong supporters of Canadian independence. He further says the British Colonies will, within ten years, be required to manage their affairs without resource on the mother country.

MICHAEL KELLY, the once popular singer and composer, was in business in the Haymarket as a wine merchant, and wrote over his door, "Michael Kelly, Composer of Music and Importer of Wine." Sheridan suggested the following alteration: "Michael Kelly, Importer of Music and Composer of Wine; for," said the wit, "none of his music is original and all his wine is, since he makes it himself."

COFFEE.—A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* thinks nobody knows how to cook coffee but the natives of Ceylon, and tells us how they do it. He says: "They take the quantity of coffee beans required, roast them in an earthen chasty or saucer shaped pot, pound them in a pestle and mortar. or bruise them between two stones, then pass through a sieve composed of course muslin; boiling water is added, and the coffee is made."

By reason of the opening of the Pacific Railroad the Postoffice Department has ordered a change in the route of American mails for Japan, China, the Sandwich Islands and Pacific States. Hereafter all mail matter intended for the countries named will be sent to the Chicago office, and there made up in sealed bags for Canton, Yokohama, San Francisco, &c., and mails from those points will be sealed for Chicago for distribution there for other points throughout the States. This arrangement will be ready to be carried into effect in a short time.

TWELVE hundred Chinamen, fresh from the Oriental Empire, arrived at San Francisco on Friday. The emigration from the old Eastern world promises to increase with each year, and through the recently opened railway artery uniting the Pacific to the Atlantic, these people will find their way to the Western States. They are not a bad class of people. They work and give full labor for their maintenance. We can calmy sit and watch our vast country filling up, and our broad lands empeopling by emigrants pouring in from both sides. An hundred years hence and how great will be the nation, how mighty the population!

DESIRE FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—The people of Peru have sent an exploring expedition to the mountains of Chanchamayo, for the purpose of making a communication between the coast and the head waters of the Amazon—a fertile region of great resource, to which they desire to attract foreign immigrants. Their offer to support these for the first six months is a liberal one, and it will probably encourage a good many to venture. The Peruvians are also trying to counteract the aridity of their western slope by a system of irrigation for the flat lands; but their richest resources are at the eastern slope of the Andes, whence their intercourse and commerce may have a thoroughfare down the Amazon.

TO REMOVE CORNS.—An approved method for removing corns is to place the foot in hot water in the evening for a few minutes, so as to soften the part, when it is carefully and gently scraped with the point of a blunt knife until all the hot soft water outside of the corn is removed. Leave off the scraping the moment the least pain is felt. Repeat this process daily for a few days, when the patient will have scraped away the corn so entirely that it will rarely grow again. A little more summary way is to touch the corn lightly with dilute hydrochloric acid after the scraping. Care should be taken not to use the acid too strong or too much in quantity. As soon as the acid is applied wash the parts in tepid water; and if there is much pain, bind on it a wet towel to prevent any inflamation.

A FRENCH writer, named Freycinet has spent his life in investigating all known methods of disposing of the dead. All his inferences are argued with special reference to the public health, and he considers the existing system of burial in the earth to be on the whole the best; only modifications are suggested. Vaults are decried; and so are all those systems and means—such as metal coffins and preservative processes—which tend to arrest decay. The aim should be to promote decomposition; to facilitate the access of the earth to the body, and especially to help the cadaveric matter by the influence of vegetation. A tree covered plain—the sacred grove of old—is the best mortuary; flittest in every way, æsthetically and sanitarily. As to cremation, it is totally inapplicable; the odors that would be spread over a country by the burning of several corpses a week would be unbearable.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.—We can hardly appreciate the magnitude of the crisis through which England is passing, in connection with the Irish Church Bill. If the Lords should refuse to pass it—to conform to the will of the people as expressed through the Commons—a revolution would result that would sweep the Upper House out of existence. The letter of a London correspondent, is an indication of the excitement in England. The press boldly informed the Lords that they must obey or go overboard. They will probably accept the situation. They may undertake to kill the bill with amendments, but they will not dare to vote squarely against it. In any event the hold of the privileged classes upon the people has been broken, and the waves of progress will not be checked until Lords and Dukes and Earls will be swept away, and until every tub in the shape of a church will be required to stand upon its own bottom. Liberal ideas are making wonderful progress in England.

Poetry.

CHARITY.

Once Abram sat at his tent door,
To entertain some guest;
Some trav'ler, penniless and poor;
To give him food and rest.

When, lo! a poor wayfaring man,
Oppressed with grief and care;
A pilgrim, weary, pale, and wan,
For charity came there.

His clothes were tattered, old, and worn,
His feet were swelled and sore;
A man unfortunate, forlorn,
He stood at Abram's door.

The patriarch, with open arms,
His sorrowing guest received;
With generous fire he cheered and warmed,
And all his wants relieved.

But, when he sat him down to meat,
No blessing did he crave;
And, in his haste began to eat;
No thanks to God he gave.

The God of Heaven he did not own;
His God alone was fire;
To none beside he bowed him down,
None else did he desire.

Then Abram said, "Quick leave my door,
Be banished from my sight;
An infidel I'll not endure
To tarry for a night."

But God to Abram spake and said,
"Where is the man of grief
I sent him to be warmed and fed,
For pity and relief?

"I've borne with him and been his stay
Since first his life began;
And can'st not thou, a single day,
Bear with my fellow man?"

Then Abram brought him back again,
And made his sorrows cease;
He clothed and lodged the poor old man,
Then let him go in peace.

Miscellaneous.

ONE OF THE GREAT WORKSHOPS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On the western slope of the Alleghenies, in the valley of the Conemaugh, just where that beautiful river strikes the "Laurel Hill" range, one of the greatest of the industrial establishments of Pennsylvania is situated. This is the Cambria Iron Company's Works, for the manufacture of railroad bars. It is an establishment that the people of Philadelphia should have knowledge of, for it is owned in this city; it is one that the people of the State should feel a deep interest in, for it is the foremost of the great rolling mills and iron works peculiar to this commonwealth, and it is one that should elicit the pride of Americans everywhere, for it is the largest single establishment of the kind in the world! It is turning out rails, to-day, at the rate of five miles in length, or sufficient to lay two and a half miles of track every day. Expressed in pounds, the daily product of rails is five thousand pounds—two hundred and fifty tons—a quantity sufficient to freight a good sized sea-going vessel, and it would take a fleet of three hundred such vessels to carry the produce for one year. But few persons can form an adequate idea of the number and magnitude of the agencies which so vast a product sets in motion. This, it is our purpose to present as well as our brief space will permit.

The picturesque hills which surround the Works are filled with coal and iron, clay for fire brick, cement, and nearly all the essentials for the manufacture of pig iron. There are three principal veins of iron ore. There is a seam of coal high up on the hill, and then another seam of coal, and so on down to the lap of the valley. Under the soil of these hills burrowing far into the earth, twelve hundred workman are all the time employed, mining coal and iron ore for this one mill. The enormous amount of coal and ore they have to get out every day will be understood, when it is stated that it requires about five tons of coal and nearly four tons of ore to make one ton of rails. When the whole daily product of the rolling-mill—viz., 250 tons of rails per day—is manufactured directly from the ore and coal in these hills, it requires the miners to get out about one thousand tons of ore, and about twelve hundred tons of coal every day. But a considerable proportion of the rails made are from old bars of re-rolled, and from pig iron produced at a furnace worked by the company near Hollidaysburg. Of the five tons of coal used in the manufacture of a ton of railroad bars, about three tons are first applied to the reduction of three tons of ore into pig iron. The coal, however, is not used in its native form, but is first turned into coke, in which operations large numbers of workmen are all the time engaged. This is done by subjecting the coal to the action of smoldering fires, by which means the inflammable and other gases are consumed and the carbon of the coal is left nearly pure. The carburetted hydrogen gas thus consumed is more than twice as much as it takes to light the whole city of Philadelphia, in doors and out. The iron ore is likewise subjected to a preparatory process. It is thrown out from the mouths of the mines into vast hills, at the base of which cord wood is laid, and through which coal is interspersed, so as to make smouldering fires here also, to "roast" the injurious gases out of the ore. To complete this operation it takes about six months before the ore can be handled so as to feed it into the furnaces where the pig iron is made. The making of the "pigs" is effected in a number of immense "cupolas," into the top of which the coke and the "roasted ore are dumped by a constant procession of carts, day and night, year in and year out. The fire in one of these has not been out for more than three years.

Although the material thrown into the tops of these cupolas looks very much like the dirt and clay carted off wherever a cellar is being dug in the city, it comes out at the bottom in streams of glowing molten iron, which running into moulds of sand makes the pigs. Several hundred hands are employed in "coking" and in the furnaces described. The pig iron is then taken to the mill, which covers an immense area of ground. It first goes into what are called "puddling" furnaces where it is heated to a white heat and becomes of the consistency of dough, by the constant stirring of a class of workmen called "puddlers." They stand in front of the "fiery furnace," and by means of long iron rods thrust through small openings, they stir the iron about until nearly all the carbon is burned out of it, and it is at last brought out in large glowing lumps, which are loaded on iron trucks and taken to a huge revolving wheel called a "squeezer," and this after a revolution or two, throws the iron out in compressed masses called "bloom" iron. The "blooms" are then taken to the "rolls," which are great trains of revolving cylinders, and after being passed through these they come out in flat slabs of iron about five feet long, eight or ten inches wide, and about an inch thick.

These are next laid into "piles", of eight or ten slabs, the top slab being of "granular" or hard iron for the top surface of the rail, and the bottom slab being of fibrous or tough iron for the under surface. The "piles" are then heated to a white heat and taken to other trains of rolling machinery, through which they are successively passed back and forth until each "pile" emerges from the last "roll" a perfect rail, something over thirty feet long. Immediately upon issuing from the "rolls" the rails, while still red hot, are placed in front of circular saws, and are cut to the exact length ordered. The rails are then left to cool, and then each one is tested and adjusted by other machinery. Those that do not stand the test are sent back to be worked over, and the perfect rails are immediately passed out of the mill, and at once loaded up on cars, to be taken to their destination.

The whole place is a wonder. Everywhere there is incessant motion, from the loading up of the cupolas with the dirt-like masses of ore to the final issue of the iron in a constant stream of rails that make five miles of length every day. Fires are blazing and gleaming everywhere. Immense numbers of workmen and wonderful masses of machinery are moving with never ceasing energy in all directions. Including the twelve hundred miners already mentioned, the employes of the Company number four thousand; and these, with their families, constitute nearly the whole population of Johnstown, a flourishing town about 20,000 inhabitants. The mill hands are among the most prosperous and contented workmen in the State. They have no Trades Unions and strikes are almost unknown. The Company encourages them in all kinds of thrift to promote their comfort and independence, and make advances to every man who desires to build a house for his family. To ensure the necessities of life, at fair prices, a great range of retail stores has been provided, where everything is sold, and this regulates all the prices in the town. Here the hands have credit from one monthly pay day until the next. To provide employment for the familes of the hands, as well as to furnish them with cheap and good wollen cloths a wooden mill has been erected. The company also has its own railways, its own machine shop, lumber mills and brick yards, and everything requisite within itself to carry on its great operations.

Space fails us to give a complete description but we have said enough to give some idea of an establishment of the most remarkable character, a grand type of the peculiar industries of interior Pennsylvania, and one fully as worthy of attention and study as those we hear so much about, whether in Old England or New England. —*Public Ledger.*

SUNDAY RAILROADS.

The New York Sabbath Committee has published No. XXXV of their valuable documents, which discusses the important question of the relation of our widely extended railroad system to the observance of the Christian Sabbath. The Committee sent first a circular letter to the Presidents of all the railroad companies of the United States, requesting them to furnish statistical information in regard to the extent of Sunday work on their respective roads, the number of Sunday passenger and freight trains, the number of men employed, the profitableness or unprofitableness of such trains, etc. One hundred and twenty-four companies promptly replied, and the result of this official information is first laid before the reader. It appears that of these 124 companies, 65 run no Sunday passenger or freight and cattle trains, 59 do run such trains; (177 passenger trains in all). The question of the profitableness of Sunday trains is answered by 16 companies in the affirmative, by 38 in the negative; the rest left it unnoticed. The answers upon the whole fully justify the conclusion that Sunday trains, as a rule, are not profitable, or if directly profitable, they are indirectly unprofitable.

The document also contains extracts from letters of leading railroad managers, decidedly averse to, and urging strong reasons against all Sunday railroad work, and winds up with a clear and convincing argument in favor of Sunday rest for the directors and employes of our national thoroughfares.

A document of this kind is very much needed and should be widely circulated, to check the strong tendency to increase Sunday railroad work, especially in our large cities, where many thousands are deprived by these companies of their weekly rest and the privileges of worship, to the serious injury of their efficiency, not to speak of the effect upon their moral character and the welfare of their families. Shall we continue to be a Sabbath-keeping, virtuous, free and happy people? This question depends to a considerable extent upon the question whether our numerous railroad companies will respect or desecrate the Sabbath. Let directors and stockholders ponder this question.—*New York Observer.*

THE first families in Virginia are accustomed to sneer at the industrious, honest, God-fearing Puritans, and claim to be descended from the idle, dissolute, younger sons of English gentlemen who took refuge in the colony from the disagreeable attentions of the sheriff, and his bailiffs. Ignorance and overweening pride are the causes of the ignorant pretentions of these cavaliers who are now reduced to the most abject poverty by their own blind folly; for the gentry who did all in their power to destroy the rising colony, have now almost, if not entirely, died out, and the prominent men of the present day in Virginia are descended from the emigrant laborers, the emancipated white servants and the transported convicts. Recent investigation show that not twenty of the old families have living representatives, and that the men who are now boasting of their purity of descent, sprang from ignoble sources. To give a single instance, the ancestor of the great Henry A. Wise was sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco to pay his passage money to America, and the bill of sale is preserved in a private library in Washington.

ADVENTURES OF A STREET CAR CONDUCTOR.

A few evenings since, an incident occurred which to some was laughable, although everything, so far as we know, was taken good-humoredly all around. It appears that there is living on the line of one of the city railway lines a young widow, who has a dashing young suitor for her heart and hand—at least we presume such is the case. His visits to the residence of the lady are frequent.

On the evening alluded to above, he was expected to call there, and she arranged a surprise—an agreeable surprise—for him. Whether the surprise turned out agreeable to him, however, we are not prepared to say. Owing to some business engagement of a pressing nature, the suitor was unable to keep his engagement, and he sent a note to the lady by one of the street car conductors, who promised to deliver it as soon as he reached the house; and would undoubtedly have strictly kept his word had it not been for a little circumstance which interfered to prevent it.

The evening was a little dark, the sky being just overcast enough with murky clouds to obscure one's vision, and to prevent any particular object being distinguished at any great distance. The conductor jumped off the car when opposite the lady's residence, having previously requested the driver to proceed to the end of the route without him. He walked boldly up to the front door, and, just as he was in the act of ringing the front door bell, his neck was encircled by a pair of arms, and warm kisses were imprinted forcibly and fast upon his "potato-trap," as they say in prize ring circles.

Of course, the man who had a wife and family at home, was unable for the time to divine the sudden attack, and he struggled hard to free himself from the grasp of the stranger. The more he struggled the more tightly did his fair captor fasten her hold upon him, and the following conversation put an end to the scene:

Conductor—Let me go, will you?

Lady—Well, John, this is the first time you ever struggled so hard. What is the matter with you, my dear?

Conductor—My name ain't John, I'm a street car conductor, and I did not come here to get squeezed to death. Here's a letter for you, ma'am.

Denouement—Lady faints; conductor appears bewildered, and don't know which way to go; rings bell; gets waiter; letter picked up; mystery explained; old gent going to kick stranger out of his door; conductor makes a satisfactory explanation; lady recovers, and makes conductor promise not to say a word about the matter; reporter in the neighborhood splitting his sides with laughter.—*Detroit Tribune.*

STIMULANTS.

Mr. Prentice has contributed largely to the gems that sparkle in our English literature. This, upon stimulants, may be placed among the golden sayings of Pythagoras:

"There are times when the pulse lies low in the bosom and beats low in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep, apparently, knows no waking, in its house of clay, and the window-shutters are closed, and the door is hung with the invisible crape of melancholy; when we wish the golden sunshine pitchy darkness, and very willing to 'fancy clouds where no clouds be.' This is a state of sickness when physic may be thrown to the dogs, for we will have none of it. What shall raise the sleepless Lazarus? What shall make the heart beat music again, and the pulse dance to it through all the myriad thronged halls in our house of life? What shall make the sun kiss the Eastern hills again for us, with all his old awakening gladness, and the night overflow with 'moonlight music, love and flowers?' Love itself is the great stimulant—the most intoxicating of all—and performs all these miracles; but it is a miracle itself, and is not at the drug store, whatever they say. The counterfeit is in the market, but the winged-god is not a money changer we assure you.

Men have tried many things, but still they ask for stimulant—the stimulants we use, but require the use of more. Men try to drown the floating dead of their own souls in the wine cup, but the corpse will rise. We see their faces in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the world whirling again, and the pulses playing music, and the thoughts galloping, but the fast clock runs down sooner, and the unnatural stimulation only leaves the house it fills with the wildest revelry—more silent, more sad, more deserted, more dead.

There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—Duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart may be—into which the skylark, Happiness, always goes singing.

SPONGING ON THE PRINTER.

There is considerable more truth than poetry in the following extract which we clip from an exchange:

"The public corporations, societies and associations, generally have a funny notion about printers. They think we ought to print, puff and publish all for nothing, that is free gratis, in other words they seem astonished if we ask half price only for an obituary notice, card of thanks, tribute of respect, a personal communication, or anything else that only interests a few persons, and not the general reader. They think it costs nothing to advertise, puff, etc. And thus one and another will sponge. They forget that this business makes them known. They forget that it is printers' ink that makes nine-tenths of their immense fortunes; they forget that it takes money to pay compositors—to buy ink, type and paper, and lastly they forget even to thank you for working for nothing, by gratuitously puffing their business or serving the public. Did you ever hear of anybody, or any corporation, thanking an editor for what he had done? Guess not. We print for money—to make a living. Persons will therefore govern themselves accordingly."

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A German forest keeper, 82 years old, not wishing to carry to the grave with him an important secret, has just published, in a Leipsic paper, a receipt he had used for fifty years, and which, he says, has saved several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death by hydrophobia. The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present and future danger.

A PETRIFIED FOREST.

Three or four miles southwest of Bayan Station, on the Pacific railroad, is a high bluff of loose sand that plainly indicates its being drifted there by the winds. All over the ground you see large peices of heavy stone, showing the bark, the grain, and the size of the tree from which it grew as plain as daylight.

Dig down a few feet and you find large sections of trees, showing the rough bark, the sap and heart of an oak tree as plainly as though it was a freshly cut block to split into shingles. Then, again, I have seen leaves taken out at the depth of three or four feet, petrified, yet showing the ridges and veins, and as transparent as the day they fell from the father oak. From all the indications, I think, had Cortez visited the spot, he would have seen the petrified logs, chunks and leaves showing almost as great age as we now see them.

Some writers tell of a petrified forest standing here in the far West, but do not give the story credit; yet I am convinced that one does exist, and the pieces remaining on the surface are fast approaching decay. I saw also a petrified turtle taken out of a deep cut somewhere between Bryan and Echo. It looked as natural as a snapping turtle, just pulled out of the river. Where one of its legs came out of the shell it had been broken; and different qualities of stone could be seen, differing in color, as does the meat in quality of that very singular animal.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

"NO ROOM FOR LOAFERS."—These words recently met our eyes as we passed a workshop in this city. "No room for loafers." Sure enough, there is no room for loafers anywhere in this working world. They are not wanted in the busy workshop, nor in the editor's sanctum; they are a nuisance in the country store, spitting and spewing about the stove, and at the post office and street corners are in everybody's way. They are forever out of place—except when in the almshouse or jail. A dead weight upon society, they are a hindrance and a bore. They form no part of nature's plan; it abhors them, as it does a vacuum. While all the world around them is going forward, they are standing still, or rather gliding imperceptibly backward into seedy vagabondism. A loafer soon grows rusty. It is only use which keeps our faculties bright, and the idle man gets dull, stupid, stolid and muddy headed.

Yet some of these fellows seem to think very well of themselves. You will see them strutting along the sunny side of the street, lounging at corners, or hanging about the doors of the hotels, with fine clothes upon their backs, and a well satisfied smirk upon their vacant countenances. The poor creatures look down upon a poor working man as a being of inferior order! No doubt the drones affect to despise the busy bees, until they are driven from the hive to starve, while the workers feast upon the honey. A loafer setting himself above the man who labors with his hands! Why, he is as far beneath him as, in the order of creation, the sloth is beneath the common horse. A young mechanic, in his working dress, and with his tools in his hands, is every way a more agreeable object than the best dressed loafer in existence. There is always room for *him.* He is never out of place, for he is keeping step with the movement of the universe. He has an aim, a purpose, and he stands for something. His faculities are trained to use, and he is of value to the world for what he can do. The skilled workman is to the idle man what the manufactured article is to the raw material. He has an additional value above that of mere manhood.

THE VALUE OF SELF EXERTION.—The value of self exertion appears nowhere more decided than when we follow the track of those who became eminent without having the advantage ground of instruction from which to start. There is scarcely anything more gratifying to the mind than the well written life of a person whose intellectual struggles through every difficulty, arising from want of books, want of examples, want of patronage, and who, notwithstanding these impediments, continues to struggle till he triumphantly emerges into notice. Art surrenders some of her choicest secrets, science smiles, and fame or emolument, or both, place the successful experimenter far above common names. Not scantily above are the riches in the temple of Fame cemented with lasting memorials of person thus claiming their well deserved honors—persons who have been the boast and blessing of the day by dint of unsubdued patience, fortitude and vivacious genius. Every department of art and science is filled with them. The stimulating examples are on every hand. From the lowest rank of life they start forth. They break all the shackles of ignorance. The repulsive frowns of the crowd cannot daunt them. The fear of the timorous they do not listen to. Determined to excel, they do excel. Their native energies urge them forward in the honorable career till success crowns their glowing efforts.

A SOLDIER who lost his scalp with Custar at Washita tells how it felt. First an Indian clubbed him as he lay wounded. Then a squaw squatted on his breast and pulled his hair out by handfuls as she screeched his death song or something else; and finally this was the process: "The Indian stepped one foot on my chest, and with his hand gathered up the hair near the crown of my head. He wasn't very tender about it, but jerked my head this way and that, and pinched like Satan. My eyes were partially open, and I could see the beadwork trimmings on his leggings. Suddenly, I felt the awfulest biting, cutting flash go round my head, and then it seemed to me just as if my whole head had been jerked clean off. I never felt such pain in all my life; why, it was like pulling your brains out, I didn't know any more for two or three days, and then I came to find that I had the sorest head of any human that ever lived. I was shipped down to Laramie after a bit, and all the nursing I got hain't made the hair grow out on this spot yet."

AN American writer says: "A woman will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a possum to a gum tree, and you can't separate her without snapping strings no art can mend, and leaving a portion of her soul on the upper leather of your affections. She will sometimes see something to love where others see nothing to admire; and when fondness is once fastended on a fellow, it sticks like glue and treacle in a bushy head of hair."

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

GET AN EARLY BREAKFAST.—A bad custom prevalent in many families, especially among farmers, of working an hour or two before breakfast, attending to chores, hoeing in the garden, cutting wood, mowing, etc. This is convenient on many accounts, but not conductive of health. The prevalent opinion is, that the morning air is the purest and most healthy and bracing; but the contrary is the fact. At no hour is the air more filled with dampness, fogs, and miasmas than about sunrise. The heat of the sun gradually dissipates these miasmatic influences as the day advances. An early meal braces up the system against these external influences. Every one knows the languor and faintness often experienced for the first hour in the morning, and that it is increasing by exercise and the want of food. We do not agree with the boarding-house regime which prescribes a long walk before breakfast as a means of promoting health. Probably the best custom would be, to furnish every member of the family, especially those who labor out of doors, with a cup of warm coffee, well mixed, immediately after rising from bed. Then let them attend to chores, or mowing, hoeing, etc., for an hour or two, while the teams are feeding and the breakfast preparing. They will feel better, and do more.—*Agriculturist.*

A BOY'S COMPOSITION ON ICE.—I like ice. When it's cold, I like it best. Ice is good for a great many things. It is good to skate on, and it is good to make ice-cream. I like to skate. Sometimes I lend my skates to Lizzie Jones, and she lets me buckle them on for her. She wears striped stockings, with red and white and blue stripes running around them, and her legs look like a stick of candy. Father says ice is good in cobblers. I don't know why it is better in cobblers than in little boys. I suppose I shall be a good deal wiser when I grow up. I like ice cream with plenty of vanilla in it. There is more ice-cream in the summer than in winter, and more ice in winter than there is in summer. There are heaps of things I do not understand. Mother says if I eat too much ice cream it will make my stomach hurt. I eat all I want, but I am careful not to eat too much, because mother tells me not to. When next winter comes Lizzie Jones and I are going to skate some more. There will not be any more winter until after summer comes. The seasons are mighty odd in this country. Sometimes winter comes before summer, and sometime summer comes before winter. Spring always comes after winter. Father says I may have a new pair of skates next summer. When I get to be a man, I am going to pour red stuff on the ice to warm it, before I put it in my mouth, like father does.

A NEWLY MARRIED man took his bride on a tour to Switzerland for the honeymoon, and when there induced her to attempt, with him, the ascent of the high peaks. The lady, who at home had never ascended a hill higher than a church, was much alarmed, and had to be carried by the guides with her eyes blindfolded, so as not to witness the horrors of the passage. The bridegroom walked by her side, expostulating with her fears. He spoke in honeymoon whispers; but the rarefaction of the air was such that every word was audible. "You told me, Leonora, that you always felt happy, no matter where you were, so long as you were in my company. Then, why are you not happy now?" "Yes, Charles, I did," replied she, sobbing hysterically, "but I never meant above the snow line."

HASTY FRIENDSHIP.—Some people are continually acquiring "dear friends." Ladies of an impressible nature have been known to add two or three to their list every week during the season. Men are not, generally speaking, as apt to rush into frendship as the more amiable sex; yet many of us contract friendship in haste, that we repent at leisure. True friends are scarce articles. They cannot be picked up like pebbles. Will the ladies excuse us for saying that men's friendships are, in most cases, stronger than theirs? The charming young creatures who walk with arms linked around each other's waists, and exchange kisses and confidences daily, are not, as a general thing, so closely, wedded together by mutual affection but that envy or jealousy may part them or even make them enemies. A true friend is hard to find.

ONE of the most calmly philosophical speeches I ever heard I heard the other day from the mouth of an urchin. The scene was a playfield attached to a most respectable academical establishment. Boys were busy cricketing, and engaged in other sports. Espying one solitary little fellow stretched out on the grass in listless abandonment of all control over his limbs:

"Find the weather too warm for exertion?" I remarked.

"No," he said; "but when I bore myself doing nothing, playtime seems so much longer."

I have not yet recovered from the stupendous depth of this answer.

A BAD THROAT.—President Tuttle tells of a man who, 1843, asked a Cincinnati physician to examine his throat. The doctor told him his throat was all right, but the man told him to take another look 'for,' said he, 'something is the matter with my throat.' But the doctor could see nothing 'Well said the man, 'I think there must be something wrong with my throat, for I have swallowed

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY,
of Cumberland County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
of Allegheny County.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

FOOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Democracy are loudly boasting of a grand victory in Virginia which has gone for the conservative ticket by about 20,000 or 30,000 majority and for the new constitution without the disfranchising clauses by about 60,000. In order to a true understanding of the situation in Virginia at present it is necessary to state that there was no copperhead, rebel, or Democratic ticket, that both Wells the defeated, and Walker the successful candidate for Governor are Republicans. Wells was the more radical of the two and favored the adoption of the Constitution with the disfranchising clauses. Walker has always been a Union man and a republican and is a firm supporter of Grant and his administration, but favored the Universal Suffrage and Universal amnesty theory of the most advanced republicanism. The fact that Walker was in favor of universal amnesty and opposed to the disfranchising clauses of the new constitution gained for him the support of the Democrats and late rebels, and thereby secured his election. That many who voted for the new constitution but against the disfranchising clauses and at the same time for Wells, is shown by the fact that the constitution is carried by a majority of 60,000 while Walker is only elected by some 30,000, majority. Walker still affirms his republicanism but is regarded as a conservative because the rebels voted for him in preference to the other republican candidate. The majority of the Congressmen elected, also claim to be republicans and were supported by many republicans but were elected because in addition to the republicans the rebels also supported them. Whether the victory is to be regarded as Republican or Democratic remains to be seen and will only be determined, when it is ascertained what course the officers elected will adopt and what party they identify themselves with. At present they support Grant, who to day represents the most advanced Republicanism and is a warm and outspoken advocate of Universal suffrage. If the result is accepted as a Democratic victory, Democracy has certainly made a vast stride in advance of its late position. If the adoption of the new constitution which they have so unequivocally condemned, the election of negro Congressmen of whom they have always professed such a holy horror and the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, which they have so vehemently opposed and denounced are claimed as Democratic victories, we may surely be permitted to congratulate them on the great advance they have suddenly made. Indeed we can hardly see how they can object to coming directly into the Republican ranks, as the position they thus occupy is not only far from anything ever before countenanced by the Democracy, but is that of the most advanced Republicanism. Surely the age of wonders has not yet ceased. We, long ago predicted that the Democracy would not only eventually accept negro suffrage and negro office holding but would also become the most ardent seekers after negro votes. If their present claims to victory in Virginia be true, our prophecy is fulfilled even sooner than we expected. For they not only elected negro officers but also had the majority of the negro votes. We hope they will now be consistent enough to drop the negro question in this state and not court the negro in Virginia, and mob him in Pennsylvania.

THE Chinese labor question is becoming one of no small importance. A few days ago Senator Cassely of California denounced the Chinese and advocated the prohibition of Chinese immigration. On Thursday a convention of delegates from the entire South met at Memphis Tennessee for the purpose of inaugurating active measures for the introduction of Chinese labor in the Southern States. There really seems to be but little doubt that the time is near at hand when, Chinese laborers will be more abundant throughout the country than ever Irish laborers were.

IT is understood that the Cops are about to drop the cry of *Military Satraps* they have so long indulged in. They have really nominated one of these terrible satraps for Governor in Ohio and are making a desperate effort to nominate another, General Hancock, for Governor of this state. The Democracy are at last resorting to the nomination of soldiers in order to restore their prestige. Soldiers may give the party some character, but the soldiers are much more likely to lose character by the association than the Cops are to gain.

HON. JOHN COVODE has been appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee and M. S. Quay of Buttler Co., Secretary. Honest John has always been a thorn in the side of Copperheadism and they will find him a very sharp thorn for the next three months. Assisted by his able secretary he will rout the Cops so completely that they will scarcely know what hurt them when they wake up on the morning of the 13th of October.

COPPERHEAD hostility to the negro has evidently died out. They are just now in ecstasies over what they call a grand victory in Virginia where they claim to have polled a heavy negro vote and elected several negroes to Congress. How are you Sambo!

GEN. GRANT is said to have expressed the opinion that Pennsylvania never had a more true, honest and faithful Governor that Gen. Geary, and that he would carry Pennsylvania by a larger majority than before. Grant knows. Geary's majority was 20,000 before.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE REGISTRY LAW AFFIRMED.

The Supreme Court after hearing the arguments by able counsel for and against the Registry act before a full bench on the 8th inst., pronounced the law constitutional. Judges Agnew, Williams and Read sustain the law, while, Sharswood and Thompson, who had already in a most unbecoming and partisan manner arrayed themselves against it, still dissent. We may now have some reasonable hope of preserving to a fair degree the purity of the ballot box. Copperhead partisanship on the Supreme bench has done its worst, and has been ignominously foiled in its attempt to shield fraudulent naturalization and ballot box stuffing. The opinion of the Court delivered by judge Agnew, effectually disposes of the shallow sophistry of Judge Sharswood's *Nisi Prius* opinion. We hope copperheadism will now be satisfied, and trust to honest votes hereafter in their efforts to gain office. The ballot box is the citadel of our liberties and all parties should join to guard its purity with jealous care. This is the only object of the Registry Act. It will now have a fair trial, and if any part of it needs modification in order the better to attain the object aimed at the next legislature can make all needful changes. We know that the chief object of the Cops was to annul it entirely so as to open the way for fraud in the fall campaign, but now that they are foiled in this we are in hopes that a little reflection, for which they will now have ample time, will convince them of the error of their ways.

COPPERHEADISM is a queer compound of contradictions; after all their bellowing about the 15th amendment, they are claiming a great victory in Virginia where the new constitution has been adopted by 60,000 of a majority under which they will have to adopt the amendment, beside which they not only accept negro suffrage but elect several negroes to Congress. Consistency thou art indeed a jewel.

LARGE REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The statement of the public debt for July 1st, shows a reduction of $16,410,132,00. What say our copperhead cotemporaries to this continually increasing reduction of the debt? Each succeeding month since Grant's accession to the Presidency has witnessed a larger reduction than the preceding one. Will they continue to grumble about Republican extravagance?

THE copperheads are in consternation at their failure to get the Registry act declared unconstitutional. It was their only hope in the coming campaign and it has failed. Neither Cass nor Hancock has the shadow of a chance for success against Geary in a fair election. The Democracy have no love for fair play. Fraud is their native element and without it they are powerless.

HOPEFUL SIGNS IN VIRGINIA.—On the 4th of July, for the first time since 1861, the "Stars and Stripes" were unfurled at White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, and sweet strains of music woke the echoes to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," "Star Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia". Surely the skies are brightening Southward.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—On last Saturday, according to modern prophets, we were to have witnessed the general winding up of all things on this mundane sphere. But for some cause, not yet given by these who profess to be wise above what is revealed, the fearful day has been indefinitily postponed.

JUST as we go to press the telegraph informs us that the Democratic convention yesterday nominated Judge Packer for Governor and C. L. Pershing, Esq. for Judge of the Supreme Court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

JULY 12th, 1869.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Secretary Boutwell was induced to make public on Sunday his determination to purchase $9,000,000 of bonds for the purpose of outflanking the manœuvres of a clique of Wall-street operators, who, by shrewd guessing, or through information regarding his financial policy which leaks out of the Treasury Department in some unknown manner, have heretofore been able to take advantage of the market to the injury of bondholders generally. Two hours' foreknowledge of his intention to purchase bonds has heretofore enabled the clique referred to, when the information was made public on week-days, to buy bonds in advance of the rise occasioned by his purchase. The result has been frequent charges against the department of showing favoritism to the successful operators, which, of course, had no foundation in fact. The purchase of the $9,000,000 will be made in lots of $3,000,000 each, on the 14th, 21st, and 28th inst., and will cause a perceptible advance in the price of bonds. In this connection I think it safe to assert that holders of Government securities may rely on a continuance of this policy, so far as the money-balance of the Treasury will permit Mr. Boutwell to do so, for he is an avowed enemy to the policy of hoarding money in the vaults of the department, and is anxious to increase the volume of the sinking fund.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Governor elect Walker, of Virginia, arrived here yesterday and left this afternoon for New York city, where he will spend a day or two, and then visit his mother in Binghamton, N. Y., for a couple of weeks before his return to Virginia. The Governor elect had a long interview with the President this morning, during which he is understood to have expressed an earnest determination to support the policy of the Administration, as it is constructed by the party which elected him. He also expressed the opinion that the fifteenth amendment will be adopted by the Legislatures as soon as it assembles, and urged the President to cause the necessary orders for the installment of the officers elect without delay.

THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The meeting of the Executive Committee appointed by the recent Commercial Convention at Memphis, which occurs during the present month, promises to develop something of a political character. An agent of a prominent China importing house will be present at the invitation of the importation of coolie labor into all of the Southern States. The object of this movement is evidently to displace the freedmen from the national inheritance as the laboring class of the South. It is, therefore, probable that before long the colored people of the South will be arrayed against the Celestials the same as the white laborers of the Pacific coast.

The Sinking Fund.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary Boutwell to day appointed Gen. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, custodian of the Sinking Fund and such bonds as may be bought subject to the future action of Congress, with instructions that they must be charged to account of registered bonds and books opened which at all times must show the true condition of the fund. He is also instructed to open an interest account with the Sinking Fund and credit it with all the interest due or bonds bought on account of the Sinking Fund or subject to the future action of Congress, and purchase new bonds with such interest, to be added to the Sinking Fund.

JUNE DISBURSEMENTS.

The following are the disbursements for June: Civil and miscellaneous, $3,829,588; war, $5,253,288; navy, $2,885,093; Indian and pensions, $2,082,416. The above does not include the amount paid on account of the public debt.

The Gettysburg National Monument.

The monument is the most imposing memento of the civil war anywhere in the country, and will not be finished at a cost of less than $50,000, although the original estimate was but $25,000. It is from designs by J. G. Patterson, of Hartford, Ct., who also furnished the clay models of the statuary, which were worked out in marble at Rome by Randolph Rogers. The superstructure is sixty feet high, consisting of a massive pedestal, twenty-five feet square at the base, and the die and cap crowned with a three-quarter globe, on which stands a colossal statue of the genius of Liberty, holding in her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, and clasping with the left a sheathed sword. Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting the same number of allegorical statues, representing War, History, Peace and Plenty. War is personified by an American soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle the monument commemorates, while History, with stylus and tablet, is chiseled as recording the achievements of the field. Peace is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, with the accessories of a cog wheel, hammer and chisel, while Plenty is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits as emblamatic of peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph. The buttresses on which these statues—which are all colossal—are seated, have the sides ornamented with bas-reliefs in unison with the idea embodied in the statue. The upper die and cap of the monument are circular, and on the die is a circlet of bronze stars made up of one for each State having dead in the cemetery. The cornice and plinth above the main die of the pedestal are octagonal and heavily moulded, and on the plinth rests an octagonal moulded base, bearing upon its face the national arms in high relief. The panel of the main die, on the west side between the statues, has engraven on it:

GETTYSBURG,
July 1, 2, 3,
1863.

While the corresponding panel on the opposite side has the following from Lincoln's dedicatory address:

It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.—LINCOLN, November 19, 1863.

The monument it-elf is executed in granite and the five statues in marble, so that when completed it will have the same general effect as the cemetery in which it stands. It is not yet finished, for Peace and Plenty have not yet arrived from Italy, and of the materials now on the ground only the pedestal with the buttresses and the statues of War and History have been put in place. The marble of both these statues has been badly disfigured during the passage across the ocean, in consequence of gross carelessness of package and stowage, and, unsightly as they now appear, it is feared that some of the stains can never be wholly eradicated.

Constitutionality of The Registry Law.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Supreme Court in *banc* this morning declared constitutional the Registry Law as passed by the Legislature. The decision is very lengthy, and includes the opinions of Judges Agnew, Read and Williams. Judges Sharswood and Thompson dissented. The decision reverses the decree of the Court of *Nisi Prius*, and the special injunction is dissolved. The decision concludes as follows: It is true there is a kind of liberty this registry law will destroy. It is that licentiousness, that adulterous freedom, which surrenders the polls to hirelings and vagabonds—outcasts from home and honest industry, men who have no citizenship or stake in the Government, men who will commit perjury, violence and murder itself. To prevent this is the purpose of this law, and it should have the aid of fair men of all parties to give it a fair trial and secure its true end. It may have defects, doubtless it has; and what system devised by the wit of man has not? But its defects, if any, should be remedied as they are disclosed by experience. The law is not unconstitutional. It is a part of the political system of the State on which its offices and its very continuance depends, and we, as a Court, have no right to put our hands upon the whole system on the grounds of mere hardship, and for defects of regulation which are not clear or palpable violations of the letter or very spirit of the constitution.

The Prussian Navy the Strongest in the World.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

A few years ago it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the long-boat of a British man-of-war would be a fair match for Prussia's whole fleet; and one can understand the feeling of legitimate pride with which Count Bismarck lately found himself able to assert that her navy is at this moment second to none in the Baltic. The extraordinary rapidity with which iron-clad after iron-clad has been built and launched in the Prussian ports, and the scarcely disguised pretensions of the Prussian Government of the supremacy of the Baltic sea, have created no little jealousy in Russia. Last year, at the suggestion of Count Bismarck, the Prussian and Russian fleets cruised and manœuvred together during the summer months; but a proposal to renew the same exercises has met at St. Petersburg with an unqualified refusal. This incident has caused much sensation in Russian naval circles, the general impression being that the Government is aware of the present superiority of the Prussian navy and unwilling to let their fleet serve as a foil to that of their active and enterprising neighbor.

DEBILITY. There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters in cases of Debility. It imparts a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthens the appetite, causes an enjoyment of the food enables the stomach to digest it, purifies the blood, gives a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicates the yellow tinge from the eyes, imparts a bloom to the cheeks, and changes the patient from a short-breathed, emaciatee, weak and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person. "Hoofland's German Bitters" is entirely free from all Alcholic admixture. Hoofland's German Tonic is a combination of the ingredients of Hoofland's Bitters, with *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making one of the most agreeable and pleasant preparations extant. The Tonic is used by those requiring a good and scientific Stimulant. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

CHASE AHEAD IN TAMMANY.—It is evident from the enthusiastic reception of the reference to Chief Justice Chase in Tammany on Monday that he is now ahead as the coming man for the Democracy. But this is in 1869, and the whole political world may be reconstructed before the year 1872. John Van Buren trotted out Andy Johnson in 1865 as the coming man for the Democracy, but Johnson was nowhere in 1868. Within the three years before us we may expect such changes in the political chess board as will cut out the old party candidates and leaders, and bring new parties, new issues and new men into the foreground. Lastly the race is still in the hands of the administration, to win or forfeit as General Grant may elect.

TOBACCO.—At the late tobacco fair at Louisville, some interesting statistics were presented, which have been condensed by the *North American*. It was stated the sales at Louisville the current year amounted to 21,901 hogsheads, valued at $2,215,207. The estimates of Western production this year are 120,000 hogsheads, apportioned in 60,000 to Kentucky, 23,000 to Tennessee, 19,000 to Indiana and Illinois, and 8,000 to Missouri. The stock on hand in these States is 9,000 hogsheads. We have some 20,000 at several eastern ports, which gives an aggregate of 148,000. Our domestic use is about 15,000 hogsheads at the east, and 25,000 at the west. The foreign demand is in the vicinity of 82,5000 hogsheads, making the total consumption some 125,000 hogsheads over the estimated cost of 1869.

EX-SENATOR BEN WADE, who came so near being President, is doing the Pacific Railroad. A correspondent says that he is literally inspecting the road. When the train is in motion he sits at the door of the rear car and watches the track as if he had lost something valuable and expected every moment to discover it. On one occasion, night coming on, Mr. Wade ordered the train to run on a siding and leave his car until morning, as he was determined to go over the road in daylight. As soon as he could see, a special engine was sent up and attached to his car, and the ex-Senator, having properly adjusted his spectacles, set sail westward.

THE MILAN *Pungolo* lately announced that Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States, had arrived at a certain hotel in that city. An immense concourse of people soon after assembled in front of the hotel in question, and great curiosity was manifested to see "Andy." It was not ascertained until some time afterward that the "A Johnson" to whom the *Pungolo* alluded was not the ex-President, but a very inoffensive tobacco merchant from New York, who was quite distressed at the notoriety which he had acquired against his will.

ACCORDING to letters from England, that country is in danger of a bad harvest. For the past two weeks the average temperature has been lower than it was at Christmas, and rain has been constantly falling through the spring and early summer. Continued hot and sunny weather is the only thing that will save the crops.

Books and Periodicals.

"*Hearth and Home*" for July 17th, will be a specially fine one, both in the variety and excellence of its matter and the beauty and value of its illustrations. It will contain the beginning of the very interesting story, "The Romance of a Rich Young Girl," by Octave Fuillet, author of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," which was everywhere so deservedly popular by reason of the singular interest of its plot, the variety, beauty and thrilling character of its incidents, the artistic skill of the style, and the healthy tone of its morality. "*The Romance of a Rich Young Girl*" will be found to possess all these qualities in an equally marked degree. Hearth and Home is published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., 37 Park Row N. Y., and is for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—The July number of this cheapest and best of Musical Monthlies is received. It contains many very interesting and instructive musical items, sketches, &c., besides three beautiful songs, as follows: "A Hundred Fathoms Deep," by Shattuck. "Fair Weather Friends," by Howard, and "Our Laughing Little one," by Ogden. This monthly presents a neat and handsome appearance, each number containing twenty-four pages, of which, ten or twelve are reserved for choice new music. It is well worth in real value to the subscriber more than three times its price. Terms only $1.00 per year with splendid premiums to clubs. Send ten cents for sample copy. Address,
W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O.

THE BRIDE'S FATE; By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. We have received an advance copy of "*The Bride's Fate*, the Sequel to *The Changed Brides*," from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia Pa. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal to "The Changed Brides," "Fair Play," and "How He Won Her." It is published in a large duodecimo volume of five hundred pages, in uniform style with "The Changed Brides," "Fair Play" and "How He Won Her," and sold at the low price of $1.75 in cloth, or $1.50 in paper cover; and will be sent free of postage to any one, on receipt of the price by the publishers.

Let not Prejudice usurp your Reason.

It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood; and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it taken towards bedtime will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain morbid conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counter-irritante.

The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infirmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "shattered their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence or undue physical intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative.

Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM BEING NEARLY "PLAYED OUT," WE WILL SELL

CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞INTEREST CHARGED ON ALL ACCOUNTS AFTER NINETY DAYS.

18june A. B. CRAMER & CO.

150 FARMS FOR SALE
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM 100 TO 15,000 ACRES IN A FARM.

PRICES RANGE FROM 50cts. AN ACRE to $40

The North Carolina Land Company have two millions of acres of land which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices. These lands in the aggregate cover every variety of soil, and produce in abundance every grain and fruit known to our country. They are the cheapest and the best ever offered to emigrants. Parties desiring to locate will be taken from New York to Raleigh North Carolina and return for $24 first class fare, and for $16 second class.

Persons desiring to purchase will do well to call on the undersigned agent of the company, and examine descriptions of lands offered for sale.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Agent of North Carolina Land Company,
25june6m BEDFORD, PA.

HENDERSON'S

FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, on hand and for sale by

16octly G. R. OSTER & CO.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.
NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

Having for four years past labored to improve and enlarge the INQUIRER and to so fill it with the latest news that our people would have little or no need of any other paper, we have found that one of the chief difficulties in our way has been that of getting a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in making a county paper what it ought to be. Though the INQUIRER has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in the county, it still has but little more than half what it ought to have to justify us in the outlay necessary to keep it up to the standard at which we have steadily aimed. The INQUIRER will continue to be the exponent and advocate of a thorough-going Republicanism, and of retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of the affairs of county, state and nation. It will also, as usual, contain a larger amount of late news and carefully selected general reading matter than any other paper in this Congressional District.

An important political campaign is just about to begin, involving the election of a Governor, Supreme Judge, State Senator, Member of the Legislature, and a full county ticket. The State and District tickets are of the highest importance as there will be a new apportionment made at the next Session of the Legislature. With such an important campaign before us, it is highly desirable to put the INQUIRER in the hands of every Republican in the county. We therefore call upon our friends to help us put it at once into the hands of as many of our people as possible. As a further inducement to exertion we have concluded to offer the following desirable

PREMIUMS:

For one new subscriber and $2.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels. 20 cent edition.

For two new subscribers and $4.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent ed., and one number of Dicken's, 25 cent ed.

For three new subscribers and $6.00 in advance, two Nos. of Scott and one No. of Dickens.

For four new subscribers and $8.00 in advance, one copy of "One Hundred Selections," bound in cloth, or four Nos. Dickens.

For five new subscribers and $10.00 in advance, five Nos. Dicken's works, or one copy of Tennyson's or Burn's poems, worth $1.25.

For six new subscribers and $12.00 in advance, one copy of Diamond Dickens, Longfellow or Whittier, worth $1.50.

For twenty new subscribers and $40.00 in advance, a complete edition of Dicken's works (25 vols. bound in paper.)

For twenty five new subscribers and $50.00 in advance, one large family bible, bound in best morocco, full gilt.

For thirty new subscribers and $60.00 in advance one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated edition with 3000 engravings, and worth $12.00.

The above premiums are offered for new advance paying subscribers. Dicken's works are made the standard for premiums, but we will substitute any book on the shelves of the *Inquirer Book Store* of the corresponding price whenever desired. Parties unable to raise clubs large enough to entitle them to a copy of the bible or dictionary will be allowed the premium for the number they do raise, and can have either of the above books by paying the difference.

JOHN LUTZ,
tf. *Editor and Proprietor.*

A WORD TO
CONSUMPTIVES.

Being a short and practical treatise on the nature, causes, and symptoms of *Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, and Asthma; and their prevention, treatment, and cure by inhalation.* Sent by mail, free. Address Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D., 16 West Fourteenth St., N. Y. 18june12m

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 18june4w

CHEAP PAINTING.

1 / 3 COST LEAD. { 100 lbs of the PECORA COMPANY'S COLORED PAINT (costing $12 50) will paint as much as 550 lbs. of Lead, and wear longer. For particulars, address S. EOWEN, Sec'y., No. 150 N. Fourth Street, Phil'a. 18june4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST BOOK OF THE PERIOD,
WOMEN OF NEW YORK;
Or, The Under World of the Great City.

The most startling revelation of modern times. New York Society Unmasked. "The Aristocracy," "Women of Pleasure," "Married Women," and all classes thoroughly ventilated. 50 Illustrations. Address at once
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18june4w 145 Nassau St., New York.

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SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

A work descriptive of the VIRTUES, and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES of New York City.

It contains 35 fine engravings; and is the Spiciest, most thrilling, Instructive, and Cheapest work published.

ONLY $2.50 PER COPY.

Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. One in Marlieborough, Mass., reports 36 subscribers in a day. One in Luzerne Co., Pa., 44 in a day. One in Meriden, Ct., 68 in two days, and a great many others from 100 to 200 per week. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Published in both English and German.
18june 4w

BE CAREFUL
WHAT MEDICINES
YOU TAKE.

When you are exhausted by over-work of head or hand, and feel the need of something invigorating, don't drink whiskey nor any intoxicating thing, whether under the name of Bitters or otherwise. Such articles give just as much strength to your weary body and mind as the whip gives to the jaded horse, and no more. Alcoholic stimulants are injurious to Nerve-health, and are ALWAYS followed by DEPRESSING REACTION.

DODD'S NERVINE & INVIGORATOR is a TONIC and GENTLE STIMULANT which is NOT attended by REACTION. What it gains for you it maintains. When it refreshes body or mind, it refreshes with natural strength that comes to stay. We are not recommending tectotalism in the interest of any faction; but long and extended observation teaches us that he who [illegible] for rest or recuperation, will find, as he keeps at it, that he is kindling a fire in his bones which will consume like the flames of perdition. Turn from it. Take a tonic that will refresh and not destroy. Dodd's Nervine is for sale by all Druggists. Price One Dollar. See book of certificates that accompanies each bottle.
18june4w

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Monday, May 24, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Xpress P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Xpress A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.40	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
8 14	10.44	Riddlesburg,	7 46	2.08
8 23	10.50	Hopewell,	7 38	2.00
8 42	11.1	Piper's Run,	7 17	1.40
9 02	11.29	Tatesville,	6 56	1.20
9 19	11.45	Bloody Run,	6 40	1.05
AR9 26	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.	LE 6 35	LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.40	LE1.55

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

A BIG FUSS OVER NO PROFIT.
We are just selling for a little amusement 10,000 yards choice Styles of standard Calico prints, at 8, 10, 11 and 12½ cents, and you should see 'em grab after it. It's SO CHEAP, is the reason. G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, June25:3m

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

New Advertisements.

SUMMER READING.
HURD & HOUGHTON'S
LIST OF CHOICE BOOKS.

NOTE.—Any book published by HURD & HOUGHION, 459 Broome street, N. Y., will be sent by them, postage prepaid, on receipt of the advertised prices.

1. BREMER. Life, Letters and Posthumus Works of Fredrika Bremer. Edited by her sister, Charlotte Bremer. Translated from the Swedish by Freda Milow. In one vol., crown 8vo. Cloth. $2.

"We have quoted so much from this charming volume that we have no room for further quotations, but it is a book to be read."—*Examiner, London.*

2. THE OPEN POLAR SEA. Popular edition. By Isaac I. Hayes, M. D. With nine illustrations on wood, and a map. 1 vol., post 8 vo. Cloth $2.50. Fine edition, embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White and others, from Dr. Hayes's sketches; three full-page charts; twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author, engraved on steel. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $375; half-calf $6.

"What we have said of Dr. Haye's book will, we trust, send many readers to its pages. The Doctor's heroism is remarkable, and he well deserves to be bracketed with the late Dr. Kane in Arctic honors.—*London Athenæum.*

3. SKETCHES ABROAD WITH PEN AND PENCIL. By Felix O. C. Darley. With 15 full-paged and 74 smaller illustrations on wood. A new edition with three additional vignettes, and printed on toned paper. In 1 vol., 4to. Price in cloth, $3.50; cloth gilt, $4; morocco, $8.

"Undoubtedly, Mr. Darley is the best draughtsman in the United States; and judging him by what he has here done, he can have no superior anywhere. His designs are engraved by accomplished artists in the best style of art, and taking these, together with his own entirely natural and unaffected description of what he saw abroad, we know of no similar production which we should be willing to recommend so unreservedly."—*Boston Courier.*

4. OLD ENGLAND; Its Scenery, Art and People. By James M. Hoppin, Professor in Yale College. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $8.

"This book has the advantage of concisely and emphatically pointing out many comparatively neglected objects of interest and sources of information and pleasure. 'Old England' is just the book for the departing traveller to put in his pocket or to refresh his memory and make suggestive his tour.—*Boston Transcript.*

5. ITALIAN JOURNEYS. By William D. Howells, author of "Vanetian Life." 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.

"There is no writer of travels in our day so simple, sincere, enjoyable and profitable."—*Brooklyn Union.*

"It is not so much what Mr. Howells sees as what he ignores that gives his readers the sense, when they have finished his books, of having been lingering over a charming narrative."—*Boston Post.*

6. VENETIAN LIFE; Including Commercial, Social, Historical and Artistic Notice of the Place. By William D. Howells. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price, extra cloth, $2.

"It is Venice directly presented to the imagination, steeped in its own peculiar atmosphere, so that we see what the writer sees, share his emotions, and are made the companion of his walks, rather than the reader of his pages."—*Boston Daily Transcript.*

7. REMINISCENCES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL. By Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL.D., Preacher to Harvard University. Price $1.50.

"On art, architecture, laws, manners and society, his criticisms are discriminating, kindly and often original; and the volume contains more information, less spite and more solid sense, than many of far greater size and pretension."—*Saturday Review, London.*

10. TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK. Santa Fe and Back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Colonel Jas. F. Meline. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2.

"He is a good traveller, and, combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of travelling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

9. THE HAND-BOOK FOR MOTHERS. A Guide in the Care of Young Children. By Edward H. Parker, M. D. A new edition. In one volume, 12 mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"The volume answers authoritatively all the questions which mothers are continually asking, and removes the painful doubts with which they are continually troubled. It is indeed of such great practical value, and meets so general a want that there would seem to be no reason why it should not be considered a necessity in every family."—*Boston Daily Transcript.*

10. WOMAN IN PRISON. By Caroline H. Woods. In 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.

Mrs. Wood's record of the life of a Matron in a State Prison, is unadorned fact.

11. THE DIARY OF A MILLINER. By Belle Otis (Caroline H. Woods). In a volume, 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.

"A smart milliner could tell many a fine story. A smart milliner is 'Belle Otis,' and that is just what she does. Her narrative has all the vivacity and piquancy which belong to woman. Now it sends a keen shaft, and then follows a sally of exquisite humor."—*Albany Express.*

12. ESSAY ON ART. By Francis Turner Palgrave, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. One vol., 16mo, red cloth, gilt tops. Price, $1.75.

"Mr. Palgrave's canons of art are eminently catholic, free from any tendency to sensationalism; and, though his examples are confined chiefly to the current emenations of British culture, and his style of expression is such as carries the weight of authority."—*Boston Post.*

13. THE ART IDEA; Sculpture, Painting and Architecture in America. By James Jackson Jarves. 1 vol., 16mo, cloth. Price $1.75.

"The volume deserves the careful study of intelligent amateurs of art; and, whatever difference of opinion it may call forth, its details will be found of rare interest and full of instructive suggestions."—*New York Tribune.* June11

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JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

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CHURNS,
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&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

. He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.
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For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heav

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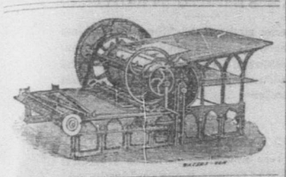

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Ruzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deshaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson, *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Deshaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Getty*s. Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 326, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement*,—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M.—Leaves Huntingdon at 5.65 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 1.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Go to Crouse's for fine chewing and smoking tobacco, and smokers' articles.

H. HECKERMAN & SON have just received another fine assortment of Perfumery and Soaps. Call and examine for yourselves.

Go to Crouse's Resort for the best 5 cent segars in Bedford.

Iron City—Parlor and Shanghai matches, wholesale and retail at Crouse's sign of the "Indian."

DEXTRINE is much cheaper and far superior to anything we ever saw for making mucilage. Sold only at Heckerman's drug store.

REV. DR. SADTLER of Lutherville Female Seminary will preach in the Lutheran church in this place on Sabbath morning next at half past ten o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, a Mr. Bates was thrown from a horse, near the Express office, on Juliana street, and received a severe cut on the head.

OUR best physicians sanction and recommend the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Let all who are gray apply it!

BROKE JAIL.—As we go to press this morning we learn that one of the cattle thieves which were arrested a few weeks ago broke jail about an hour ago. No particulars.

JACOB HARLEY (long and favorably known for his fair dealing) dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c., has removed from Market Street, to 1520 Chestnut Street, Philad'a. Read his adv. in this issue.

ON next Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Basement Chapel of the new Catholic Church at Bedford, will be dedicated to Almighty God, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec. The Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered at the close of Divine service.

H. HECKERMAN & SON prepare a cement for mending all kinds of Glass, Earthen and China ware, Wood, Stone and Leather. They guarantee it to do what it proposes to if used according to directions, or money refunded. Price 25 and 50 cents.

SOME of the copperheads are blowing around that they have "waxed" Isaac Earnest completely. One Democrat says "He knew they would *dry him up* without any difficulty." All powerful is this Bedford "Ring."

COL. MORRISON of the Exchange Hotel Huntingdon Pa., dropped into our office a day or two ago while on a visit to the Springs. The Colonel is a clever fellow and keeps a first rate hotel. The travelling public will do well to patronize him as he spares no pains to make his guests comfortable.

AN enterprising firm in Cincinnatti in view of the constant demand for cheap whisky have begun its manufacture from garbage, potato peelings, street sweepings and the refuse of slop barrels. What pleasant thoughts must such ingredients suggest to those who persist in pouring down their throats these poisonous and disgusting compounds.

WE are glad to hear that the Constitution Bitters of Seward & Bently, are fast supercending the great variety of miserable nostrums sold as Bitters, and the probability is that the sale of Bitters will soon be confined to the Constitution. We hope it will soon be so, for they are every way worthy of success.
Use Seward's Cough Cure for Bronchitis.

COMING HOME.—Quite a number of our young men from Bedford who have been attending college, and others who have been in business in the cities, are returning home to spend the hot months among their native mountains. Some who left here a few years ago with smooth faces, are now to be numbered among the hairy tribe, scarcely recognizable in the shade of a regular Burnside or a mustache. Messrs. Alex. King, James Russell, John H. Jordan, Perry Washabaugh, M. R. Minnich, Ed. Reed, James Reed, Frank Washabaugh, T. Daugherty, H. K. Cromwell, J. H. Hutton and Dannie Shannon have arrived recently. Hard study and close confinement have had their effect on some of them, but the pure air of Bedford will soon make a change for the better. We hope you may all have a pleasant time gentlemen.

A FLYING TRIP TO GETTYSBURG.—On Monday, June the 28th, worn out with hard work, we resolved, for a few days recreation, to visit the classic ground of Gettysburg, with the double view of attending the Commencement exercises of Pennsylvania College and participating in the dedication of the monument on the 1st inst. Leaving Bedford at eleven o'clock on Monday and stopping over night at Harrisburg, we arrived at Gettysburg on Tuesday in time for dinner, which we found waiting for us at the hospitable mansion of our friend Dr. Stever, to whose generous hospitality we are indebted for a few days of most pleasant and profitable recreation. The Junior exercises of the College took place on Tuesday morning, so that we were not in time to hear the speakers. The only representative from Bedford in this class was M. R. Minnich, who we are informed acquitted himself quite creditably. But for his untimely death Mr. C. P. Felton of this county, a most promising young man, would have taken the honors of this class. The only exercises of the evening was a musical concert by the Germania Orchestra of Philadelphia. On Wednesday morning the Commencement exercises proper took place, consisting of addresses from the various members of the graduating class and the conferring of degrees. Among the graduates we noticed Mr. J. W. Tomlinson of this county, whose address on "Elements of Character" gave evidence of ability and culture that promise well for the future.

The afternoon was most pleasantly occupied in visiting our Alma Mater and attending the reunion of the Philomathean Society. The greeting of old friends and the forming of new acquaintances make a most agreeable part of these annual literary reunions. Pennsylvania College is one of the most flourishing educational institutions of the State, and standing as it does on the Battle-field of Gettysburg, it will in future be a most desirable place to educate the youth of our State, where with the acquision of learning they may also imbibe lessons of patriotism on the field where the power of an iniquitous rebellion was broken and constitutional liberty once more nobly vindicated. Thursday morning lowering clouds threatened to mar the anticipated pleasures of the day, but by ten o'clock the clouds were so far dispersed as to allow the sun to peep through at intervals, but not enough to cause intense heat, and armed with tickets of admission to the speaker's stand, in company with a party of friends, we sallied forth to the pavilion erected near the monument in the cemetery grounds, where securing eligible seats we awaited the approach of the procession. For two days previous every train to Gettysburg had come crowded with visitors, and on the preceding day special trains assisted in pouring in their precious freight of patriotic pilgrims to this mecca of American liberty until not only every house, public and private, was filled, but a large number of tents erected for the occasion on the field where the Gallant Reynolds fell were also crowded. All this vast tide of humanity soon began to pour into the Cemetery grounds until the whole space around the speaker's stand far beyond hearing distance was a compact mass of humanity, numbering about 10,000, intently awaiting the commencement of the dedication services. The Arion Musical Association of Baltimore opened the exercises by singing a hymn from the Cantata of Esther entitled, "Once more with Solemn awe we tread." Rev. Henry Ward Beecher then pronounced the opening prayer. The hymn "'Tis Holy Ground" was sung by the choir, after which followed a few earnest patriotic words from General Meade; the unveiling of the monument, and then came the orator of the day, Hon. O. P. Morton, whose eloquent address will be found in our next issue. At the close of Gov. Morton's address the choir sang "How sleep the brave who sink to rest." Then followed the beautiful poem prepared for the occasion by Bayard Taylor and recited by him in the most admirable manner and with thrilling effect. It is rarely that a poem prepared for a special occasion so happily combines the poetic thought and expression with sentiments so appropriate to the time and place. It, also, we shall have the pleasure of shortly laying before our readers. The exercises closed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. Schmucker. Three years before it had been our fortune to witness the laying of the corner stone and now the completed monument crowned with a colossal statute of Liberty stood before us. Among the distinguished persons present it was our good fortune to meet Rev. Dr. Duyea of New York, Rev. Dr. Wing of Carlisle, and Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, who under the lamented Reynolds lost an arm in the first day's fight on Seminary Ridge, and now for the first time returned to visit the battle field on which his own life had well nigh been sacrificed. A visit to the Gettysburg Catalayne Springs in the evening completed our round of pleasure seeking and sight seeing. On Friday morning, bidding farewell to our kind and genial host, we took the cars for home, with a large crowd who had lingered awhile to visit various places of interest. Behind the iron horse we were swiftly whisked through the flourishing towns of Oxford, Hanover and York, and soon found ourselves in the cars of the Penn'a. Central R. R. Eleven o'clock at night found us again in old Bedford, glad that we had gone and glad that we had returned—better for our rest and richer in pleasant memories of the scenes we had visited and the friends we had met in our few brief days of recreation.

THE SARSAPARILLA DIGGERS OF YUCATAN. This singular set of people are descended from the ancient Aztees of Southern Mexico, and still retain some of the peculiarities which Stephens and Prescott gave of their ancestors. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., employ a small army of them in digging Sarsaparilla root. Provided with narrow spades, a coil of rope, and a bag of water, they are ready for the forest where the wild banana furnishes them food, and thick-leaved trees their only shelter. Few of those who find themselves rejuvenated by this product, know how much they are indebted to the toil of these humble laborers, who dig health for thousands of Doctor Ayer's patrons, while they sometimes lose their own.—*Boston Commercial.*

A DISPATCH was received in Chambersburg yesterday morning, announcing the execution of Mr. Albert Wyeth, youngest son of John Wyeth, Esq., of this place, by the Spaniards, in Cuba. Mr. Wyeth left New York a short time since, in the steamer Grapeshot, for Cuba, but we are not able to say whether he intended to join the insurgents. He was for a number of years a successful telegraph operator, and although very young, was frequently promoted by his employers. He was a noble hearted young man, and made friends of all who knew him. His untimely death is very much deplored, and his bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of our community.—*Franklin Repository.*

MISS JUDITH RUSSEL, of New Bedford, writes: I have been afflicted with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. While visiting some friends in New York, who were using PLANTATION BITTERS they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glass full after each meal. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS.

KEMBLE FURNACE IN BLAST.—By special invitation of the courteous and gentlemanly superintendent, David Worden Esq., we, in company with his honor, Judge King and Messrs. Wm. Hartley and John G. Hartley, had the pleasure on the 5th inst., of witnessing the first casting made at the new furnace at Riddlesburg in this county, and of examining the whole establishment. The building and machinery have all been erected under the personal direction and superintendent of Mr. Worden an experienced, iron manufacturer, and are most complete of their kind. Though comparatively unacquainted with the manufacture of iron and inexperienced in the use of the technical terms of the craft we obtained some of the statistics of the establishment and give them in as intelligible a form as we can, for the benefit of such as may feel an interest in the industrial progress of our county.

The whole cost of erecting the furnace and putting it in working order, has been about $200,000,00. The furnace grounds comprise 71 acres exclusive of coal and ore lands. The buildings are of the most substantial character and the machinery embraces every economical and labor saving device known in the manufacture of iron. The stack is 60 feet in hight, 45 feet of which is heavy stone masonary and 15 feet of boiler plate iron, and has 14 feet bosh. The tunnel head is 8 feet in diameter. The stock of coke, ore and flux is all raised to the top of the stack by a water lift. A 250 horse power horizontal blowing engine, with 6 boilers each 45 feet in length and 36 inches in diameter with a 36 inch steam cylinder, drives all the machinery of the establishment. The furnace is a hot blast, and has a blowing cylinder 73 inches in diameter capable of blowing 6000 cubic feet of air per minute. The company owns four miles of the Tussey's Mountain seam of fossil and hematite ores. The entire works will employ from 80 to 100 hands when in full operation and will turn out about 150 tons of first class iron per week. The furnace will use about 50 or 60 tons of coal, 70 tons of ore and 20 tons of limestone every 24 hours. Until actually in operation this enterprise was regarded as an experiment both as to the quality of iron that could be made and the cost of manufacture. It has been in operation but little more than a week, but long enough to demonstrate the fact that it is a grand success as to not only quality and quantity of the iron but also as to its cost. The success of this enterprise is a matter of the very first importance to the people of this county as it demonstrates the value of our almost inexhaustable beds of iron ore that underlie almost every part of the county, and the erection of this one furnace will doubtless be speedily followed by a number of others, not only along the line of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad and the Tussey's Mountain but also in the neighborhood of the valuable ore beds in the vicinity of Bedford. To this end not only the building of the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad but the continuation of the Huntingdon and Broadtop to Bedford is of the highest importance. The iron and coal of Bedford county need only development and the erection of furnaces to make her one of the richest and most prosperous counties in the state. But these things can only be obtained by the building of the roads mentioned. Will not our people wake up to the importance of the work before them and speedily secure the building of these roads? They are the only means of developing the resources of our county and every citizen is vitally interested in their construction. We expect to lay before our readers from time to time further information not only in regard to the working of the new furnace but also the erection of others and the building of the porjected railroad through Morrison's Cove by the Cambria Iron Company.

HOPEWELL FURNACE.—During our flying trip to Riddlesburg we learned that the Hopewell furnace belonging to Lowry Eichelberger & Co., is in most successful operation and doing better than for a long time past. It is now turning out about 35 tons of the very best quality of iron per week. It is but justice to say that Col. John F. Lowry and others connected with this furnace have been most active and persevering in calling the attention of Capitalists to the advantages afforded not only at Riddlesburg and Hopewell but also in other parts of the county for the successful and profitable manufacture of iron. If Bedford county had more men of the same kind she would not be quite so far behind the age as she is.

We will publish a communication next week from John Fulton Esq., of Saxton, concerning the iron and coal interests of the Broadtop region.

OUTRAGEOUS.—Our attention has been called to the fact that visitors to the Bedford Springs have been outrageously imposed upon in the sale of excursion tickets. These tickets are sold at various places as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, &c., for the round trip to Mt. Dallas and return. Visitors on their arrival at Mt. Dallas, or more properly on their return from Bedford, and the presentation of their excursion tickets at Mt. Dallas are politely informed that their tickets must be endorsed or countersigned by the Agent, not at Mt. Dallas as it should be, as the terminus to which the ticket carries them, but at the Springs Hotel. On application to the Agent at the Springs they are coolly informed that the tickets only of the boarders at the Springs Hotel will be countersigned. Thus all who do not choose to stop at the Springs Hotel, but prefer some one of the half dozen or more other hotels or boarding houses are swindled out of half their fare. We are informed that the proprietors of the Springs Hotel are not only not responsible for this discrimination but that they were entirely ignorant of it until their attention was called to it. Measures have been taken to find out the parties responsible for this gross outrage and to have it corrected at once. It is the interest not only of the proprietors of the Springs but of the whole community that every facility for travelling and every comfort in the way of boarding and accomodation should be afforded to visitors to the Bedford Springs, and that they should be at liberty to select their places of boarding according to their individual preferences without being made the objects of invidious discrimination. If this discrimination was intentionally done the responsible parties deserve the severest condemnation both from visitors and the community at large. The chief blame seems to be laid on the railroads, but what motive could induce a railroad company to adopt such a suicidal course is more than we can imagine. If such however is the case it only affords another demonstration of the necessity for the speedy erection of our railroad to Bridgeport that we may be freed from imposition and have a choice of roads. When will our people wake up and look after these matters which are of such vital importance to us?

PROFESSORS HAMILTON & RAWDON will exhibit, in this place on the afternoon and evening of Friday the 16th inst. The celebrated trained horses Sir Henry and General Sheridan are promised to perform some wonderful tricks. They are reported to be the finest trained horses in the world. In addition to the horses, there will be amusing and instructive performances by a troupe of Dacotah Indians. Tricks by the famous educated mule, Dan Rice, and a grand war dance by the Indians. There will be a free velocipede exhibition before the evening performances begin. Doors open at 2 and 7 p. m. Admission 50cts., children 25cts.

VIRGINIA.—There has been an election in Virginia, and the howl of the Nigger has resounded in the ears of the Copperheads in this place. Great joy is manifested on their part. Why? Alas, *they* know not. A drowning man will cling to a straw, and a gone up Copperhead will cling to a nigger's coat tail, as long as he thinks he will profit thereby. There were two factions in the Union party in Virginia: the Conservative and the Radical. There were not enough rebels *who were eligible voters* to constitute a party, and thinking Conservative a mild term, voted that ticket, worked for that cause, stumped the State with Negro speakers, consumed a great deal of rot-gut whiskey, glass for glass with niggers, (Sambo always payin' the bills, of course,) walked to the polls with niggers and deposited their ballots with the nigger, and for all this Conservatism the Democracy of Bedford County are highly elated. Surely they know not what they do. "Ignorance is bliss where it is folly to be wise," but Oh! the remorse, when they realize their blunder, —long faces, sour looks, cussin' and swearin', &c. For the special benefit of a few of the O'be joyful, we append part of the speech made by Walker, at Richmond, after the election, on which occasion he appeared between the National and State flags, held by representatives of the *two* races. After congratulating the audience on the complete victory, he said, "We must remember that we have succeeded on the platform of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE and EQUAL RIGHTS, and we must see that those who opposed us, us well as those who supported us, have all their rights and are protected fully by the law. They must be educated and taught the value of the great boon of the franchise that has been conferred upon them, and the true value of being citizens. We must not forget that the opportunity of winning this victory was given us through the liberality of President Grant, and we must see that its fruits are for the benefit of all." Three cheers were then given for President Grant. If our Democratic brethren can pick any comfort from these bones, they are welcome to it, and if they can see the ghost of the fifteenth amendment in Walker's speech, they are sharp-sighted indeed.

CHURCH DEDICATION NEAR ST. CLAIRSVILLE. —The beautiful church edifice erected by the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed congregations at the cross-roads about three miles from St. Clairsville, was dedicated on Sabbath, July 4th, 1869.

A very large and attentive congregation participated in the exercises. Rev. H. Baker, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Altoona, who has gained quite a reputation as a successful solicitor, preached the Dedication sermon, which was able and eloquent, and did much to accomplish our end. His text was, Ps. 137: 6.

It was found on the day of dedication that a debt of over $700 rested on the church, which must be provided for before the dedication could consistently take place. An effort was made to secure the amount, which proved successful. About $800 were raised, sufficient to meet the debt, and leaving a surplus for some outside improvements.

May the Lord continue to bless and prosper our people, and richly reward all who gave of their substance to free the house of God from debt. J. PETER.

Our young friend James Martin who has been head book keeper for the firm of Schickidantz & Sewell, heavy dealers in flour and grain in Louisville, is at home on a visit, looking well and hearty. He has a nice position, and we have no doubt, fills it with credit.

Mr. Jno. Rush another townsman is paying a visit to his father's in this place. Mr. Rush had been in business in Louisville for some time past, but is now located in Columbus Indiana, speculating in grain and flour. Success attend you John, for we like to hear of our Bedford boys prospering.

A CARD.—The undersigned takes this means to promptly inform the public of Bedford and vicinity that he has given up his position in the army to make this his home and field of professional labor for the future, that he intends to devote his whole ability to the prosecution of his profession, and that all professional calls will be promptly attended to. Office opposite the INQUIRER Building. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. 16july G. C. DOUGLAS, M. D.

SOME BOOT.—Our young friend James Martin brings with him as a curiosity, a boot of Jim Porter the Kentucky Giant, which is now is possession of H. Becker and Brother, an extensive boot and shoe firm in Louisville. The boot is fifteen inches long and five inches wide. Porter was seven feet and eight inches high. Dickens in his American Notes says he went bobbing among men of six feet and upwards like a light-house among lamp-posts.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office, at Bedford, July 1st, 1869—unclaimed. Persons calling for advertised letters will please say they have been advertised. Bloom Sarah E., Barbaugh M. L., Briggs Wm. (2), Bath G. C., Buxton Isaac, Blaitinger George, Chambors John (2), Cain Catharine Miss (2), Deihl F. H., Dimade Harry, Geace Patrick, Gustin S. D. Mrs., Godsmark & Palmer, Heidilberg E., Job Daniel, Lynch Denis (2), Mahony Mary Mrs., Poikany Harriett Miss, Swope A. J. Esq., Shellenberg F. Z., Thomas Harry B. F., Woods W. W., West John, Wrigle John. D. WASHABAUGH, P. M

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—We will furnish the Weekly Tribune at $1,35 per year to all subscribers to the INQUIRER. But subscriptions must be paid in advance. These are the best erms we can make for the two. tf.

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half price. tf.

LIST OF JURORS.—The following Jurors have been drawn to serve at an adjourned Court, commencing on Monday, July 19, '69:

Abraham Rice,	John J. Lukens,
Milward Moorhead,	William Cyphers,
Edward Northcraft,	John A. Gump,
Abraham Dennisen,	John J. Hughes,
Jacob M. Barnett,	David Richey,
Joseph B. Noble,	W. B. Lambright,
George Blymyer,	B. B. Steckman,
Johnson Hafer,	Uriah Conly,
Geo. G. Slonaker,	John M. Clark,
Levi Finck,	James Fink,
Michael Dively,	Henry S. Koons,
William Spielman,	Niven McCray,
W. H. Knipple,	Geo. D. Kauffman,
W. C. Whitfield,	Jonas Shultz,
George Hoover,	Josiah M. Lehman,
Jacob F. Hoover,	Samuel Bollinger,
Bartley Hanks,	Elias Gump,
Saml Kochenderfer	John E. Miller,
John Wolf,	James H. Graham.

Brawn and certified at Bedford the 11th day of May, A. D. 1869.
Attest: I. KENSINGER,
J. G. FISHER, Clerk. WM. KIRK, Jury Commissioners.
2july2t

THOUGH the love of money is the root of all evil, money itself is a good thing and very necessary in these times. Indeed we find it altogether impossible to get along without it. Our paper manufactures, carpenters, masons, journeyman printers and even the printer's devil all insist upon having more or less of it and will not be put off with even the best of promises. Under these circumstances we are constrained to ask those of our patrons who are in arrears for subscriptions or advertising to favor us with the greenbacks. We do not ask a great quantity but just enough to satisfy the demands of our importunate creditors. Next week being court will furnish an opportunity to many to bring or send in their little dues. We say little for we are not of the number of those who despise small things especially in the way of greenbacks. And if any of our kind patrons in bringing in their own can manage to bring us new subscribers with the pay in advance they will not only receive our thanks but help along the good cause beside.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The flour market presents no features worthy of special notice. There is no shipping demand, but the home consumers purchase to a moderate extent; sales of 1,000 barrels, chiefly Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6@7 25, including 100 barrels do. at $7 25, 300 barrels Southern Illinois do. at $7@7 50, 100 barrels Ohio do. at $8, and fancy brands at $9@10 50, according to quality. Rye flour ranges from $6 12½ @6 25 per barrel. The demand for wheat is confined to the wants of local millers, who purchase principally from prime lots; sales of old red at $1 45@1 55, new Delaware do. at $1 55@1 60, and white at $1 65@1 75. Rye is quiet; 300 bushels Western sold at $1 33. Corn is very scarce and firm; sales of 1,500 bushels yellow at 1 05@1 10, and Western mixed sold at $1@1 30. Oats are unchanged; 3,000 bushels Western sold at 78@80. Nothing doing in barley or malt. Whisky ranges from 95@105 per gallon, tax paid.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. AZARIAH W. LAMBORN and Miss LEAH KLUTZ, both of Union tp.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN P. FICKES and ELIZABETH LAMBORN, both of Union tp.

On the 8th inst., by the same, in St. Clairsville, Mr. JOSEPH U. GORDON and Miss ELIZA ANN SHAFFER, both of Pavia, Bedford co.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. W. Gibson, Mr. BENJAMIN R. SOLLIDAY of Mt. Pleasant West Moreland County, to Miss CORNELIA A. LYNCH of Bedford Pa.

Accompanying the above notice was a package of delicious cake and ice cream, for which the happy couple will please accept the hearty thanks of the Printer's and their very best wishes for their prosperity in their new sphere.

DIED.

In this place, June 3d, ANNIE MARGARET ALLISON, aged 18 years, 5 months and 2 days.

Her illness was brief, but death found her well prepared. Her sufferings were borne with that patience that comes only from faith and Hope. Having early sought the Lord, early has she gone to be "Forever with the Lord."

On the 27th of June, MARTHA J. MILLER, wife of David Z. Miller, aged 25 years, 2 months and 1 day.

Mrs. Miller was a consistent member of the M. E. Church of this place, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Death found her with her "Lamp trimmed and brightly burning."

June 10, JONATHAN DEAL, aged 41 years, 6 months and 15 days.

Suddenly, like the fall of the giant oak of the forest, shattered by the lightning's stroke, was the subject of this obituary stricken in the vigor of manhood's prime. For many years Mr. Deal was a resident of Friends Cove—an honored and useful citizen. Respected and loved by all, he was literally "without an enemy in the world," and in his death we have lost what cannot be restored in this life. A widowed mother lost a filial and obedient son; a fond companion an affectionate and loving husband; bereaved sisters a kind and an er dearing brother; friends a pleasant and an unassuming neighbor, and society an honest man. W. J. O.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S for CHOICE BRANDS of CIGARS and CHEWING TOBACCOS. Try our 5 and 10 cent HAVANNA and YARA CIGARS. They can't be beat at the PRICE. 16july3m

WOODBERRY SELECT SCHOOL.

The subscribers will open a select school in the town of Woodberry, on Monday, August 2d, 1869. The session will continue eleven weeks. Instructions given in all the English branches including History and School Economy. Boarding can be had at as reasonable rates as any where else in the country. For further particulars address
PRICE & BERKHEIMER,
16july4t Woodberry, Bedford co., Pa.

GROCERIES.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S for CHOICE SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, &c. Choice Sugars 12½, 14, 15, 16 and 17 cts. Syrup 60, 80, 1.00 and 1.20 for choice Golden Syrup, and as good Rio Coffee for 25 cents as is sold in Central Penn'a. 16july3m

ESTATE OF ROBERT GLOSSEN, deceased. *To the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Glossen, late of Bedford county, dec'd.*

Take notice that by virtue of r writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Londonderry township, on the premises, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.
ROBERT STECKMAN,
Sheriff's Office, July 2, 1869. Sheriff.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

REMOVAL.

JACOB HARLEY, JEWELER,

Invites his patrons and the public generally, to his New Store, NO. 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, where they will find a large and well selected stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, at Moderate Prices.

N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of all kinds made to order. 16july6m

AGENTS WANTED FOR CHAMBERLIN'S LAW BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE! Containing full instructions and Practical Forms, adapted to Every Kind of Business, and to all the States of the Union. By FRANKLIN CHAMBERLIN, of the United States Bar.

"There is no book of the kind which will take rank with it for authenticity, intelligence, and completeness." *Springfield Republican.*

This is the only New Book of the kind published for many years. It is prepared by an able Practical Lawyer, of twenty-five years' experience, and is just what everybody needs for daily use.

It is highly recommended by many eminent Judges, including the Chief Justice and other Judges of Massachusetts, and the Chief Justice and entire Bench of Connecticut.

Sold only by Subscription. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circulars.

O. D. CASE & CO.; Publishers, Hartford, Conn.; No. 1 Spruce St., New York; Cincinnati, O.; and Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION.—An old law-book, published many years ago, has just been hastily re-issued as "a new book," without even a suitable revision of its obsolete statements. Do not confound that work with Chamberlin's Law Book for the People. 16july6t

AGENTS WANTED FOR

"WONDERS OF THE WORLD."

Comprising Startling Incidents, Interesting Scenes and Wonderful Events, in all Countries, all Ages, and among all People.

By C. G. ROSENBERG.

Over One Thousand Illustrations by the most distinguished Artists in Europe and America.

The largest, best illustrated, most exciting, amusing, instructive, entertaining, startling, humorous, and attractive subscription book ever published.

Send for Circulars, with terms, at once.
Address U. S. PUBLISHING CO.,
16july4w 411 Broome St., N. Y.

$3,500 Per Year to sell "Wonders of the World." Address
16july4w J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The most startling, instructive and entertaining book of the day. Send for Circulars, and see our terms. Address
U. S. PUBLISHING CO.,
16july1w 411 Broome St., New York.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR,

By the use of that Scientific Discovery, called HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

It will make Hair grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported.

It will prevent the hair from falling out, and does not stain the skin.

No better evidence of its superiority need be adduced than the fact that so many imitations of it are offered to the public.

It is a Splendid Hair Dressing! Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO.
4july1m Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

E. M. FISHER AND BABIES,
Next door to the Bedford Hotel.

GOOD NEWS AT LAST.

The Cheapest Goods ever brought to Bedford.

We will sell GOODS CHEAPER, by 12 to 25 per cent. than ever sold in Bedford county.

The best COFFEE at 25 cents, but the less we sell the better we are off.

The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not have this time, but come at us for 15, 20 and 25 cents, and we will make you howl.

You will all be waited on by ELI and the BABIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything himself. A great variety of Parasols, Sun-Umbrellas, Pocket-books, &c. Linen Handk'f's (Ladie's and Gent's) from 5 cents to 25 cents. CALICOES from 10, 12 and a few pieces at 15 cents. MUSLINS, from 10 to 25 cents. You all know that we sell NOTIONS 100 per cent cheaper than anybody else. All Wool Cassimeres, from 50 cents to $1.00. All Wool Dress Goods, from 15 to 25 cents. Ticking, from 20 to 40 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cents; best, 25 cents per box. 4 pair Men's Half Hose, for 25 cents. Clear Glass Tumblers, 50 cts. a doz., or 5 cents a piece. A great lot of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap. Queens and Glassware, very cheap. Syrup, 80 cents and $1.00. $1.30 for best, as clear as honey, and thick as tar. Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon, or 15 cents a quart. These goods will *"positively"* not be sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see us, it will not cost anything to see the Goods and Babies. N. B. All these Goods were bought at slaughtered prices in New York.
E. M. FISHER & BABIES.

These Goods we will sell so low, that we cannot afford to sing (Auld Lang Syne.)

All accounts must be settled by the middle of July next, by cash or note, or they will be left in the hands of E. M. ALSIP, Esq., for collection.
18june3m

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF NEW AND CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COTTON YARN,
CARPET CHAIN,
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
BROOMS,
BUCKETS,
BASKETS,
WALL and WINDOW PAPER,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS,
FISH,
BACON,
SALT, &c.

WE INVITE ALL TO CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH.

BRING ALONG YOUR CASH and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same STYLE and QUALITY can be SOLD in Central Penn'a. Be assured that CASH in hand is a wonderfully winning argument, and that those who buy and sell for CASH are always masters of the situation.
G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, June 11 :3m.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE-SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES,
SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXT

Farm, Garden & Household.

ROADS AND ROAD-MAKING.

We accept poor roads as one of the inevitable evils of life, and even call some of them good, or excellent, in comparison with those vastly poorer. The people of one town brag of roads that cost them three or four times what much better ones ought to cost, and are highly satisfied with their own, and the high road tax, too, when they go outside their town limits and see how much worse off other people are. Were we governed by a Louis Napoleon, Emperor, we would have excellent roads. for he would know very well that every dollar lost in the wear and tear of wagons and horse flesh upon poor highways, leaves just so much the less for him to draw from the people by taxation. He would know that it costs vastly more to keep roads in passable, or poor condition, than in firstrate order, having reference only to the outlay of money and labor upon the roads. Why is it that we cannot learn the same facts? Why can we not see our own interests, every man's interests, as well as the head of a monarchical form of government can see his? The system of working the roads from one end of the land to the other, so far as we are acquainted, is the most absurd that could be contrived. The township or the county officers set apart certain sums of money to be used for keeping the roads in order in certain districts, to each its allotment. This money is to be apportioned among the tax-payers, and either "worked out" at a low rate of wages per day, or collected in money with other taxes, at the option of the tax-payer. The road tax is usually worked out. The road-master, or whatever else his title may be, is a resident of the district, and will rather follow the customary loose way of doing business, than see to it that his work is done in the best way, and with the least expenditure. He will accept for a day's work the labor of mere boys, or of old men, and will have some days not a single ablebodied man on his whole force, except himself and his hired man. The result is, where ten days' works are "worked out," three or four are *done*.

Besides, when spring work is pressing, or haying and harvesting absorb all the labor of the community, no road-master will do so unpopular a thing as to warn out his neighbors to work the roads. His own farm work presses besides. So he delays until autumn, after doing a few days' work in the early spring. The roads are plowed up; gravel and clay are scraped into the middle, "hog-backs" are made. to keep the water from running and washing in the middle of the road:—then comes frost, and all the new work remains soft and unsettled all the winter and spring, except when frozen solid. All this is easily obviated, and we may just as well have good roads as poor ones. Almost every township has a good young engineer and surveyor. Ap point him road master for the town, give him a fair salary, one or two yokes of oxen, one or two pairs of horses, with carts, wagons, plows, scrapers, and small tools to match. Let him have money enough to hire eight or ten good men in summer, and perhaps four in winter. He should understand that his business is to study road-making, read upon the subject, learn where the best materials are, break out of old ruts, and as soon as possible give the people good roads all over the township. There would of course be first, second, and third class roads, according to their importance, and the amount of travel upon them.

Similar systems to the one suggested are pursued in many townships, and the result is envariably a great improvement in the roads, and after a little while, even at first, in some cases, a decided decrease in the cost. We know of some towns in which the road hands are not employed more than half their time, although they cut and prepare timber, make bridges, and do much extra work. Their services are, however, constantly in demand, and by digging cellars, moving buildings, laying cellar walls for houses, etc., making side-walks in the village, putting down cement walks and floors on private grounds, and in many other ways, they earn enough to pay a large part of the ex enses of men and teams. The road-master inspects all the roads once a month, especially after storms, and needed repairs, if promptly made, are slight and efficient.—*American Agriculturist.*

HOW TO MAKE GOOD PASTURES.

Many an acre grazed will not carry a sheep. Other acres will give full feed to a cow, each, all through the summer, and be pretty good mowing when frost comes. Both kinds pass under our observation every day. The difference is not in the original character of the land, for it is found on adjoining farms, with the same formation, and with the surface and sub-soil looking just alike. There is a big pasture of 50 acres, where fifty sheep would lose rather than gain flesh during the summer. The oldest inhabitant does not remember when it was plowed, seeded, or top dressed. It has always been pastured—generally by cows—until it ceased to yield feed enough to support them. There is some grass upon it now, but more mulleins, five-fingers, and moss. The grass is nearly choked out. But the soil was originally good. The trees that still stand on the borders are heavy oak and chestnut timber, which do not thrive on poor, thin soils. Yonder is a field of five acres, that pastures five cows, and has done it for several years. The grass is luxuriant, and grows much faster than the cattle can consume it. It was stocked down five years ago, after several years of heavy cropping, with vegetables and tobacco. Of course it was manured heavily, and very thoroughly cultivated. The land will feel that treatment, and make grateful returns, for a whole generation to come. It is far within the limits of truth to say, that one acre of this five is worth the whole fifty of the other for the purpose of sustaining animal life and making salable products. The one does not pay taxes; the other pays them and a handsome profit. Now we do not belief there is any royal road to thrift with these run down pastures. Top-dressing will not answer, for the grass seed is not there to vegetate. Seeding will do little good, for the grass already there is growing small by degrees. If the soil is fair, arable land, plow, plant, manure, and cultivate, and you give it a new start. That old sod of dead grass roots and moss roots, becomes plant-food, and sends up joyful harvests. But this will cost money, spent in manure, seeds, and labor. You say, Of course it will, and if you get your money back again, principal and interest, you ought to be satisfied. If by spending $60 upon a worthless acre of pasture you make it pay you the interest on $60 above the working expenses, you are doing a good business. We must use our capital in farming just as we do in other enterprises. We must bury it as we do our wheat, that it may live and bear fruit. If we buy stock in a railroad, or in almost any enterprise, the capital dies for a time. We do not lose faith if it does not come back the first or second year. Spent in renovating old pastures by plowing and manuring, it usually gives full interest the first year, and puts us in the way to secure dividends for years to come.—*American Agriculturist.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Ladies, Gents,' Misses', Youth's, Childrens', and Boys' Boots and Shoes in Central Penn'a., and at prices to suit the pockets of everybody, is to be had at G. R. OSTER & CO'S. spacious new store.
Bedford, June 25 3m

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Humorous.

The flowers of time—Four o'clocks.

Can two weak members make one firm?

Sure cures for office-seekers—Sinecures.

The fruit of life—The current of our being.

A hen by day is a rooster at night.

The lady who took everbody's eye must have a lot of 'em.

Never tell your secrets in a corn field for it has a thousand ears.

The man who was filled with emotion han't room for a dinner.

Quite Likely.—Somebody says that birch rods makes the best baby jumpers.

What female should a shoemaker always keep out of his establishment. Miss Fit.

Can a *bare* assertion be called a *naked* truth?

How to prevent sea sickness—Keep on shore.

Government Securities—The Army and Navy.

The shadow of a fortune—The ghost of a chance.

Dress parade—a fashionable woman's toilette.

How to "turn people's heads"—Go late to church.

The way of the world—A great many millions of tons.

The largest ants in the world are called elephants.

To keep your wife in constant check—Make her dress in Gingham.

A classic invalid upon being asked if he was ill, promptly replied.—"*sic sum.*"

The reason why we admire pretty feet—Because all's well that ends well.

A coal oil millionaire has named his little heiress Petrolia Ann. We suppose the next little heiress will be named Carrie Sene.

The first question that disturbed man was the woman question, and it bids fair to be the last.

No wonder that the squirrel is accused of chattering—he is certainly a great tail-bearer.

Prentice says that man was the chief consideration at the creation. Woman was only a "side issue."

"Don't care much about the bugs," said Mr. Swinke, "but the truth is, Iv'e not got the blood to spare."

"Jane," said a wag, "why it's all over town!" "What's all over town?" "Mud!" Jane's eyes drooped.

What does a telegraph operator do when he receives the heads of important news? Waits for de tails of course.

Sidney Smith compares the whistle of a locomotive to the squeal of an attorney, when Satan first gets hold of him.

"What church do you attend, Mrs Partington?" "Oh, any paradox church where the Gospel is dispensed with."

Celery and onions are recommended to people of weak nerves. A wag says he should think they whould be surer remedy for a weak breath.

Very few clergymen are so deaf that they cannot hear a call from $5,000 and upward. When it is $10,000 or more the hearing becomes particularly keen.

A little girl worn out by a long sermon, observing the preacher gathering himself for another point, exclaimed: "Oh, mother, he is not going to quit at all! He is swelling up again."

Two old ladies, who were known to be of the same age, had the same desire to keep the real number concealed; one used therefore, every New Year's day, to visit the other, and say, "Madam, I am come to know how old we are to be this year."

At a young lady's seminary, during an examination in history, one of the pupils was thus interrogated: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No, was the prompt reply, "he was excommunicated by a bull."'

Little Frank was taught he was made out of dust. As he stood by the window watching the dust as the wind was whirling it in eddies, he exclaimed, seriously, "Ma, I thought the dust looked as though there was going to be another little boy made."

A clergyman who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that he was one of the few—such a jewel of a Christian—you cannot find his equal, you well know. To which the sobbing one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I'll bet I will."

A Cockney conducted two ladies to the observatory to see an eclipse of the moon. They were too late—the eclipse was over, and the ladies were disappointed. "O," exclaimed our hero, "don't fret. I know the astronomer well, he is a very polite man, and I am sure will begin again."

A Musician, whose nose had become distinctly colored with the red wine he was wont to imbibe, said one day to his little son at the table: "You must eat bread, my boy; bread makes your cheeks red." The little boy replied: "Father, what lots of bread you must have snuffed up."

A Good story is told of a German shoemaker, who having made a pair of boots for a gentleman of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, made the following reply to him when he called for the articles. "Der poots is not quite done, but der *beel ish made out.*"

A Palindrome is a line that reads alike backward and forward. One of the best is Adam's first observation to Eve: "Madam, I'm Adam." Another is the story that Napoleon, when at St. Helena, being asked by an Englishman if he could have sacked London, replied "Able was I ere I saw Elba."

A very curious mode of trying the title of land is practiced in Hindoostan: Two holes are dug in the disputed spot in each of which the plaintiff's and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired, in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is the client and not the lawyer who puts his foot into it.

How many children have you? asked a gentleman of one of his laborers, looking around in surprise upon the family.

"Better than a dozen, sir."

"I only make out eleven," said the gentleman.

"Faith," an' isn' that better than a dozen sir, when one has to feed 'em?"

Rustic Courtship.—I hitched my chair up to her'n, shet my eyes and shudderen', sed:

"Sally, I have been hankering after you for a long time—that's so. I love you from the foot of your sole to the bead of your crown, and I don't care who nose it—E pluribes onions."

With that she fetched a screech, and after awhile she sez.

"Uriah!"

"Sally," sez I.

"Yes," sez she, hidin' her face.

"Glory, glory," sez I, "I kin jump a ten rail fence. Hooray—hooray!"

With that I sorter slashed myself down by her and clinched. Talk about your night blooming series! Oh, my! Oh, broom straws with sorghum molasses on 'em! Ef Sally's dad hadn't hollered out—"It's time for decent folks to be in bed," I believe I'd staid all nite.

A CERTIFICAT OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Medicinal.

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe-guard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It disolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passage of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the causes of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopeless given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, *free of charge.* Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price Address L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. No. 232 North 2d Street, Philadelphia Pa. 23apr3m

REMOVED

TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.
CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices. Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots: best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

Terms—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

WALL PAPER.

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Several Hundred Different Figures.
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Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
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INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
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CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
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CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms,

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

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